

THE REHEARSAL.

1. The *Observer* Provokes the *Scots* too.
2. How he Treats the *Nobility* of *England*. One Great man Particularly, whom he wou'd have *Hang'd*.
3. A *Caution* to him as to the *Army*.
4. Of a *Standing Army*.
5. He Limits the *Queen's Guards* to the *Verge* of her *Court*.
6. Of the *Militia*, which he wou'd take from the *Crown*.
7. Of *Taxes*. The *Crown* the *Fountain* of *Property* as well as of *Power*.

SATURDAY, March 22. 1706.

(1.) *Country-man*. **T**HIS *Observer* is a *Brave* fellow! He Cares not how many *Enemies* he Engages. He has Declar'd *War* not only against the *Nobility* and *Gentry* of *England*, against all the *Officers* of the *Army* both by *Sea* and *Land*: But as if all these were not a sufficient *Match* for him, he brings the *Scots* too into the *Quarrel*. And Concludes his *Paper* of the 26. of *Feb.* last. Vol. 5. N. 99. with this Remark, I wou'd only have one thing (says he) that is, a *Prohibition* of *SCOTS Ruffians*, because we have too many of our own.

Rehearsal. This looks as if he Suspected some of his *Drubsters* were *Scots* Men. And this was seasonably *Caution'd*, now upon the *Union*! Was this being a *Friend* to the *Union*? It wou'd not have been thought so in *Another*. But I believe he has heard that *Scots* Men can *Drubb* too. And that they take not *National* Reflections upon their *Country* very *Patiently*, or to be call'd *Ruffians*.

Country-m. I have hear'd that they are *Ruff* fellows. And I wou'd not Advise Mr. *Tutchin* to Come under the *Disciplin* of an *Highlander*. At least till they are fully *Acquainted* with the *Laws* of *England*. They know not yet that *Tutchin* has the full *Liberty* and *Property* of his *Tongue*, and they None of their *Hands*.

(2.) *Rehears.* What need he fear the *Scots*, who in his of the 8th *Instant*, Vol. 6. N. 2. Accosts the *English Nobility* thus, There are (says he) *Fools of Quality*, *Fools of Power*, that are *Bubbl'd* up for *wise Men*; and *Meer Cowards*, that have obtain'd the *Characters* of *Heroes*.

Country-m. This is the *Hero Pumpion* again, of which he spoke in his *Paper* just before this. And now he follows his *Blow*. And Explains it in this *Paper*, where he tells of *Im-merited Applauses* bestow'd on *Some Body*, who was got *Uppermost* in the *Wheel* of *Fortune*. And that *Person*, whoever he is, *Tutchin* here Calls a *Meer Coward*.

Rehears. And he Enlarges thus. I have often wonder'd (says he) at the *Insolence* of some Men in *Employments*, who think themselves above all *Mankind*. What shall be done, say they, to the Man whom the King is Pleas'd to *Honour*? I say, he shall be *Hang'd*, if he Betrays the *Nation*, if he's *Guilty* of *Frauds*, or making *Depradations* on the *Publick*. We ought to pay *Respect* to the *Queen's Officers*: But the *Navy* and the *Army Officers* are a *People* out of our way, they have Nothing to do with *Us*, but the *Civil Power* has to do with them, and Can Bind em fast enough. We will never be Govern'd by the *Sword* in *England*. It has Begun on the *Observer*, and *Alderman Seager*, but a way may be found to put a *Stop* to it. The *REMORA* of *Justice* may be *Remov'd*.

Country-m. What wou'd *Tutchin* get by that? Do's he Complain against the *Remora* of *Justice*? Has not he got his *Deserts*? And what is the *Remora* he means, that must be *Remov'd*.

Who is that *Insolent Man* in *Employment*, who thinks himself above all *Mankind*, and whom the King is Pleas'd to *Honour*? And who *Tutchin* says shall be *Hang'd*— With an *If*— Of which *Tutchin* is still *Judge*! And how comes he to Name the *Navy* and the *Army Officers* just after him? Was it not Plain enough before whom he Meant? But if you will not Understand, you shall Understand.

Rehears. But are not the *Navy* and the *Army Officers* as much the *Queen's Officers* as an *Alderman* and a *Quondam Justice* of *Peace* in a *Country Corporation*?

(3.) *Country-m.* But he says these *Army* folks are out of our way, and have nothing to do with *Us*.

Rehears. Then what had he to do with them? Did they Meddle with him, till he had first *Abus'd* and *Scouted* them? Do's he think that the *Navy* and *Army* of *England*, who Expose their *Lives* for *Us* in *Battle*, will Endure to be Call'd *Cut-Throats*, *Red-Invaders*, and *Ravagers* of the *Country*,

Country, for all their Pains! All which they are Call'd in this same *Observer*.

(4.) *Country-m.* But what makes these Men so Angry at the Soldiers? What makes them Cry out for fear of a *Standing Army*?

Rehears. It is a Good Hearing when the Whiggs are against a *Standing Army*. For then to be sure the Army do's not please them, or those who Command it. It is not long since they were Pressing for a *Standing Army*. Yet they Presented the Guards of K. Char. II. for a *Nuisance*. They were a *Nuisance* to some *Business* they had to do at *Rye-House*, &c. The Whiggs are for a *Standing Army*, when it is on their side. And they ever did Govern by a *Standing Army*. But a King they don't like ought to have no other Guards but their Dear Love! Which they never Fail to Express, when ther is Occasion.

Country-m. I am for a Government by the *Standing Laws* of the Land, and not by a *Standing Army*.

Rehears. So am I too, *Country-Man*. But if the Whiggs by their *Rebellious Principles* and *Practises* make a *Standing Army* necessary, they must Thank themselves for it. And we must Thank them for all the Consequences of it. Were ther no Whiggs in England, then indeed the Love of the People wou'd be a Sufficient and the Best Guard for our Kings.

(5.) *Country-m.* By what you have said I'm afraid their *Designs* are not Good now. For after all this violent *Railing* against the Army and Soldiers, this same *Observer* N. 2. brings it home even to the Queen's Guards. He says, The Soldiers retain'd in Pay here, are for Guards and Garrisons, and when they are off from those Duties, I know not (says he) what to Call them. Every Garrison has its Limits; and whenever the Queen comes to her Palaces, those Palaces have a Verge, which ought to be the Boundary of the Soldiers.

Rehears. Then the Queen whenever she go's out of the Verge of her Palace, ought to Leave her Soldiers behind her, within their Boundary, and have no Guards when she Travels the Country, tho' her way lay by the *Rye-House*. But will he make no Allowance for time of War?

Country-m. No, Master, he speaks of the Present. And finds Fault that *Hurst Castle* is Garrison'd by Soldiers from *Wight*, or the *Sconce*, as at Present, says he. He wou'd have all done by the Militia and the Vicinity, as he says it was in the times of our Fore-Fathers, who, says he, took Care of their own Safety, and held the Garrisons in their own Hands, and were themselves the Soldiers.

Rehears. When was that? In what Kings Reign? Or was it before ther were any Kings? Was it when they were at War with their Neighbour Nations, and Apprehensive of Descents?

When had the People the Garrisons in their own Hands? Was it Ever but in times of Rebellion?

(6.) And what Nation was Ever Defended by Militia? But besides that, in whom is the Power of the Militia? I have before shew'd, Num. 23. 24. how the *Observer* wou'd have it in the People. And I have Prov'd the Contrary to him, and shew'd that it is only in the Crown. That he has not had a word to Answer ever since, more than these two Years past. The Militia is as much in the Hands of the Crown as a *Standing Army*.

Country-m. It is Easy to see for what End the Whiggs wou'd have the Militia in the Hands of the People, that is, in their own Hands. And they wou'd have the Crown wholly Dependent upon them; without any Money, or Power, or Guards, but by their Good Favour! And they say, Do's not the People give Taxes to the Crown and maintain it?

(7.) *Rehears.* The Crown first Gave to the People. For as I have shew'd before Num. 142. The Dominion of the Prince was before the Property of the Subject. And all Lands in the Kingdom Hold of the Crown. And the King must Live by Revenues out of his own Kingdom. And has Limited himself not to Levy Money from his Subjects, but in such and such a Method. But this takes not away his Sovereignty. And the Paying of Taxes to him is an Acknowledgement of his Sovereignty over Us, and of our Subjection to him. Thus the Right of the Landlord is before the Property of the Tenant who Holds of him. And the Paying of Rent argues the Superiority of the Receiver above the Payer. The King is the Supream Landlord of the Kingdom. And as all Subordinat Authority, so all the Property of the Subject is Originally Deriv'd from him, as the Fountain of Power and of Property.

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